

## TERMS OF THE NEWS.

THE DAILY NEWS, by mail, one year \$6; six months \$3; three months \$2; one month 75 cents. Sent by express, one year \$7; six months \$4; three months \$2; one month 75 cents. The city price is \$2 a week, payable to the carriers, or \$2 a year, paid in advance at the office.

THE TRI-WEEKLY NEWS, published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, one year \$3; six months \$2; three months \$1; one month 50 cents. The city price is \$1 a week, payable to the carriers, or \$1 a year, paid in advance at the office.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—First insertion 15 cents a line; subsequent insertions 10 cents a line. Special Notices 20 cents a line each insertion. Marriage and Funeral Notices One Dollar each. Cuts and Electrotype Advertisements will be inserted on the Fourth Page only. Fifty per cent. additional charged for inserting advertisements in the TRI-WEEKLY NEWS. Advertisements for the TRI-WEEKLY NEWS only, two-thirds of daily rates.

NOTICES OF WANTS, To Rent, Lost and Found, Boarding, &c., not exceeding 30 words, 25 cents each insertion; over 30, and not exceeding 50 words, 40 cents each insertion; over 50 and not exceeding 100 words, 50 cents each insertion. All announcements to be published at these rates must be paid for in advance.

REMITTANCES should be made by Postoffice Money Order or by Express. If this cannot be done, protection against losses by mail may be secured by forwarding a draft on Charleston payable to the order of the proprietors of THE NEWS, or by sending the money in a registered letter. Address JORDAN, DAWSON & CO., No. 149 East Bay, Charleston, S. C.

## The Charleston News.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1870.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Gold at New York, yesterday, closed strong at 13.  
—The New York cotton market was heavy and dull at 22½; sales 1100 bales.  
—In Liverpool cotton closed steady at 11½; sales 10,000 bales.

—The latest agony in New York is to carry small scent bottles, let into the umbrella handles.  
—The Houston Telegraph complains of the "Lot's wife politicians" in Texas. They are too much inclined to look back.

—In Baltimore the dream of the paid department are agitating to get their salaries raised to \$900 a year.

—The woolen manufacturers of the West and South are to hold their National Fair this year at Indianapolis.

—Advices from Berlin report great speculative curiosity concerning the bonds of our Southern States.

—The underwriters commenced settling yesterday, in London, for the steamer City of Boston as a total loss.

—The Democratic ticket was elected for the newly consolidated city of Jersey City. In Hoboken the entire Democratic ticket was elected.

—Napton, Democrat, is elected Mayor of Trenton, New Jersey. The city boards are evenly divided.

—The colored men, in their New York Fifteenth Amendment procession, carried a banner bearing the words, "Charity to all, magnanimity to none."

—The Emperor of France has appointed a commission to consider the political status of our telegraph cables, and report what, if any, technical or international obstacles there may be to their absolute neutrality.

—The National Congress of Mexico opened April 12. President Juarez recommends in his message the projected Tehuantepec ship canal.

—The treasurer's report is a sad exhibit of the financial condition of the country. Angel Santa Anna, son of the ex-dictator, was ordered to be shot on the 3d of April.

—New Orleans papers narrate the woes of a mature young couple, aged eleven and thirteen, who eloped from that city last week, and after passing two blissful days together in the cabin of a negro friend, were ruthlessly torn apart, and their brief romance terminated with sound parental chastisements and many tears.

—A Washington dispatch says official information has been received that the British Government intends to place Captain Eyre on trial before a regular naval court-martial, in which case it is believed that he will be found guilty of the charges made against him, and severely punished.

—A company has recently been formed in London, for the purpose of establishing a line of steamers between the Suez Canal, between the Netherlands and the Dutch colonies in the Eastern seas. An annual trade of \$50,000,000, a specie export of \$5,000,000, and an extensive traffic in passengers, both civilians and soldiers, are anticipated.

—The following was received, via Lisbon, from Rio Janeiro: "President Lopez, of Paraguay, is dead. He was surrounded, and refusing to surrender was killed by a Brazilian lancer. The mother, sister and children of Lopez, together with Madame Lynch, have been captured. The commander of the Brazilian troops who put this finishing stroke to the Paraguayan war was created by the Emperor Viscount Palaios."

—The tunnel under the Thames, between Tower Hill and Tooley street, London, has just been completed and opened to the public. It cost only \$80,000, a striking contrast to the sums expended by Brunel, in building the tunnel under the Thames, between Rotherhithe and Wapping, and which was twenty years in building. The "Thames Subway," as the more recent tunnel is called, was constructed in about a year, and runs through very tenacious clay.

—A young married couple in a Wisconsin town lately began housekeeping, and the first purchase of the head of the family at the village grocery were: Five cents worth of soda, five cents worth of salt, two cents worth of pepper, one cent worth of chewing-gum and twelve cents worth of soap. The bill amounted to twenty-five cents, which was paid by the young bride in specie, and as he left the store he remarked to the clerk that "keeping house is cheaper than boarding."

—The Pensburg, Pennsylvania, Chronicle warns Congressmen, that while the majority of the Northern voters would doubtless prefer to act with the Republican party, yet if they see a disposition on the part of the leaders to disregard the popular sentiment in regard to the most important affairs of legislation they will be absolutely compelled to administer the rebuke at the polls; that while they will, perhaps, hold themselves in readiness to vote the party ticket at a Presidential election, they will certainly punish Congressmen for their contempt of the almost universally expressed public will.

—Canada, it is asserted, not only cannot retain the immigrants that arrive there, but lose large numbers of her settled population. Thus of the 53,251 emigrants from Europe who arrived in Canada in 1869, only 13,382 remained in that country, and of these 6172 had received free passes and provisions, and were obliged to settle there. In addition to the 38,869 immigrants who passed on to the United States, there were 80,000 native Canadians who moved south of the St. Lawrence and the great lakes. The number of foreign immigrants who during 1869 arrived in the United States, amounted to 252,595, among whom the 80,000 Canadians are not counted.

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## The Loss of the Many vs. the Gain of the Few.

In the course of time South Carolina must become a great manufacturing State. The fertility of her soil, the salubrity of the middle and upper belts of country, the abundance of water power, the profusion of choice timber, as well as her special capacity for producing the fleecy staple of the South, all point towards mills and factories where shall be manufactured the products of the soil, in sufficient quantity to supply our own people and those of adjoining States. At first the progress may be slow and painful. The accumulation of capital by the economies of labor is a tedious process, and we cannot, as yet, attract and command the use of the idle capital lying in the hands of the foreigner. But our manufacturing strength will steadily increase, and with a diversified agriculture and fruitful seasons, will make South Carolina at least as prosperous as any Southern State has ever been.

At the same time it must be distinctly understood that South Carolina will become a manufacturing State without any reference whatever to the Protective tariff which is now oppressing all classes of the people—the tariff which taxes the poor millions, that the rich hundreds may double and quadruple their wealth. This State—taking our most important manufactures as an example—will become a large cotton manufacturing State, because cotton yarns and cotton cloths can be made in South Carolina more cheaply than they can be made in New England or in Old England. If cotton yarns can be manufactured at Lowell more cheaply than in this State, it is to the interest of the people to continue to buy their yarns from the Lowell spinners. The erection of the mills, the money paid in wages, the greater demand for raw material, would all benefit certain classes in South Carolina, but the greatest good of the greatest number is the keystone of political economy, and as the consumers always largely outnumber the producers, the good of these consumers should be studied first. It is clearly the interest of the consumer to buy his yarns at the lowest price, and to make him buy them in South Carolina when he can buy them for less in Lowell, is cheating and defrauding the South Carolina consumer to the precise extent of the difference in price.

As we have said, cotton yarns can be manufactured in South Carolina more cheaply than in New England or in Old England. Our advantages consist of—1, abundant water power; 2, a mild climate and abundance of timber, making the cost of fuel small; 3, a comparatively low rate of wages; 4, the saving in prime cost of the raw cotton, and the saving in freights, insurance and commissions. According to the best information in our possession these advantages are equal to a saving of about seven cents a pound on Number 20 yarns, delivered in New York. That is to say, the South Carolina yarns would cost 29 cents, delivered in New York, while the Northern yarns of the same kind and quality, delivered at the same place, would cost 36 cents. This difference is so great that the South Carolina spinner could undersell the Northern spinner in his own market, until competition and other causes reduced the cost of the Northern production. And the competition would not lie between North and South alone; for it is estimated that Southern yarns can be delivered in England at much less than the cost of similar yarns manufactured in that country.

These statements are sufficient to show that South Carolina can, and will, become a large manufacturer of cotton, without the aid of protective tariffs. We go further, and assert that, if the Protectionists be in the right, the South should not be allowed to compete with Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Tens of millions of dollars are invested in the mills of New England. They employ thousands of operatives with their families, and in many other ways contribute to the general well-being of trade. If South Carolina can spin yarns at 7 cents a pound less than these Northern factories can spin them, what will become of mills, operatives and invested capital? Will not the machinery rust unused? Will not the operative pine and starve? Will not a score suffer in New England for every single person who is benefited in South Carolina? This is the view taken by Protectionists of any process which brings any other market into competition with their own. And if it is just and right to impose a duty upon English prints, that they may not be sold at less than the cost of New England prints, it is equally just and right to impose a Protective duty of 7 cents a pound on South Carolina yarns, so that they may not be sold at less than the cost of the Lowell yarns. It is true that the whole people would suffer, and lose 7 cents on every pound of yarns. But the loss of the many and the gain of the few is the essence of Protection doctrine. To tax the consumer for the advantage of the producer, is the cardinal principle of Protection. And we repeat, if it is wise and proper to tax English manufactured goods until they are as dear as the American goods, all for the benefit of the American manufacturers, it is equally wise and proper to put a high duty on every Southern manufacture, to keep the South from injuring the established trade of New England.

CONTROLLER-GENERAL NEALE estimated that the general expenses of the State for 1869 would be \$777,390. This was a tolerable slice of the taxpayers' pudding. But the general expenses did amount to half a million dollars more than the estimate.

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## All Hall!

The letter of our Columbia correspondent, printed this morning, brings good news—not of mandamus and contested elections, but of whirling wheels and busy machinery. It is true that the grand water power of the Columbia Canal has passed into the hands of a New England cotton prince of the "do nothing" persuasion; but a Northern immigrant is actually putting up a huge factory near the canal, and the Columbia Cotton Seed Oil Company has made a successful start, and is turning out oils of excellent quality.

Governor Scott was the main instrument in preventing the Columbia Canal from passing into the hands of earnest, active and competent men; but the combined dexterity, brain and capital of native Carolinians and Northern immigrant can build up our capital into a manufacturing city, though for two years more one of the finest water powers in the State lies idle and unused.

Governor Scott is so full of "Winchester rifle" that he will, doubtless, thank THE NEWS for reminding him that the Constitution of the United States requires that, "when vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies." We make no charge for this highly interesting information.

THE "pin-money" of the departments—sometimes known as their Contingent Fund—for 1869, was only \$25,000 more than what the Comptroller-General "deemed sufficient."

THE salaries of the State officials for 1869 were not to exceed \$86,200, but did actually amount to \$137,561. Taxpayers will please notice!

## Lost and Found.

LOST, BETWEEN THE CORNER OF Rutledge and Spring and Ambrose street, through Cannon, a BROOCH, the likeness of a gentleman surrounded by Pearls, engraved on the back A. T. P. to E. A. P. A reward will be given if recovered. Leave it at the corner of Rutledge and Spring, or at this office. apr 15

LOST, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER, answers to the name of Fannie. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at Steam Saw and Planing Mill, foot of Beaufort street. apr 9

SPECTACLES LOST—LOST, ON THE morning of Monday, the 4th instant, either on the way to King from America streets, in King street, or some of the dry goods stores, a pair of Ladies' Gold Spectacles, octagonal shape, glass, having the age of about thirty years. They were in a case which was, from which they may have become disengaged if dropped in the street. A suitable reward will be given for recovery of the same, on application at No. 84 America street, above Hampton street. apr 6

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVE this day formed a Copartnership for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL BROKERAGE BUSINESS, under the name and style of SILVER, PARK & CAMPBELL. Office No. 49 East Bay, upstairs. JOHN L. SHEPARD, JOHN CAMPBELL, Charleston, S. C., 1870. apr 12

## For Rent.

TO RENT, BRICK BUILDING, FOUR rooms, store and bakery. No. 36½ Rutledge street, north of Bull. Rent moderate. Apply on premises. apr 15

TO RENT, A FINE DWELLING, No. 121 CHAPEL STREET. Apply at No. 6 Liberty street. apr 14

TO RENT, TWO ROOMS AND KITCHEN, No. 11 Boughty street. Apply on the premises. apr 8

A FURNISHED ROOM FOR A SINGLE Gentleman, in a respectable family, where there are no other boarders, and where the suitable comforts of a home may be found. Apply at this office. apr 7

## For Sale.

FOR SALE, A SLOOP BATTEAU-BUILT, 25 feet long, 11 feet beam. Apply at No. 9 Vendue Range. apr 6

HANDSOME RESIDENCE FOR SALE, 70 TO 72 East Bay, very desirable Residence on the southwest corner of Rutledge and Bull streets, at present occupied by Dr. T. L. Carter. Possession given day of June. Apply at No. 26 Broad street (up stairs). apr 3rd

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, A RESIDENCE at Flat Rock, S. C., within short distance of the Church and Postoffice. Most of the standard furniture in the house will be included in the sale. Apply to J. R. PRINGLE & SON, No. 6 Adger's Wharf. apr 14

## Removals.

W. J. TRIM BEGS RESPECTFULLY to inform the ladies and public of Charleston that he has removed to No. 24 King street, opposite the Watery House, where he is prepared to offer the largest and best stock of Window Shades at all prices. French, English and American Paper Hangings and Decorations, and a full line of Embroidery Goods, consisting of Towels, Handkerchiefs, Linens and Table Damasks, Furniture and Linen Coverings, Swiss and Nottingham Curtains, Corsets, Corsets, Longs, Window Blinds, and China and Table Covers, Mattresses, in Hair, Wool, Cotton and Moss, also, Pew Cushions at No. 24 King street, in the Bend. Country orders promptly attended to. mch 21

## Hotels.

COLUMBIA HOTEL, COLUMBIA, S. C. GORMAN & BADENHOP, PROPRIETORS.

The Proprietors of this pleasantly located and elegantly furnished Establishment, at the State Capital, desire to inform the traveling public and other seeking accommodations, that the "COLUMBIA" is in every respect a first-class hotel, unsurpassed by any in the State or the United States. Situated in the business centre of the city, with fine large airy rooms, and a table supplied with every delicacy of the season, both from New York and Charleston markets, the Proprietors pledge themselves that no effort will be spared to give perfect satisfaction in every respect.

A first-class Livery Stable is attached to the Hotel, where vehicles of every description can be had at the shortest notice. Omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of every Train, and passengers are carried to and from the Hotel FREE OF CHARGE.

WM. GORMAN, H. H. BADENHOP, apr 3rd

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE NEW HOTEL, "THE ARLINGTON,"

Built by W. W. Corcoran, Esq.

T. ROSSIE & SON, PROPRIETORS.